

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 327—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN CITY LIMITS

RAILROADS TO GET HALF BILLION CASH TO END STAGNATION

President and Cabinet Find Key Log in Industrial Jam and Will Ask Congress for Aid.

DEBT TO BE FUNDED
Secretary Hoover Says Business Life of Country Will Be Invigorated by Flow of Money.

TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

450,000 Men in Railroad and Nearly Allied Work Will Be Needed in Near Future.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, July 22.

President Harding and his cabinet advisers are confident that the key log in the industrial jam which has gripped the country has been moved through the bringing about of a virtual agreement for settling involved accounts between the railroads and the Government in a manner which will relieve in large measure the present financial difficulties of the carriers.

Announcement was made after the Cabinet meeting to-day that the substance of an agreement has been reached for settlement of the transactions on a basis that will give to the railroads probably half a billion dollars in cash without drain on the treasury.

At the same time announcement was made that the President will send a communication to the Congress next Tuesday outlining the plan in detail and asking for the Congressional authorization that is necessary.

Details of the plan will not be made known until that time, but it was stated that the railroads had agreed in substance to waive in settlement their claims against the Government for alleged labor inefficiency during Federal control without prejudice to the right to sue.

Long Time to Pay Debts.

Amounts owed to the Government by the railroads as a result of Federal operation, including additions and betterments, rolling stock and other charges against the capital account, will be funded into long time obligations, giving to the roads a long period in which to repay them. The Government will accept these obligations on finance or discount them through the War Finance Corporation, probably making available cash funds with which the Government can settle the claims against the Government by the railroads for amounts due as a result of Federal operation.

Claims on each side aggregate about \$800,000,000, but the items for alleged labor inefficiency are to be withheld, the President and his advisers failing of conviction that they should be paid.

The Treasury to-day is in position to make payments to the carriers of amounts due as soon as they are certified as due by the Interstate Commerce Commission and consequently early closing of the entire transaction with consequent immediate relief to the railroads is possible. Some delay may be met in Congress, however. Just what authorization will be asked was not made known officially, but it is understood to involve additional necessary powers for the War Finance Corporation.

President Harding and his advisers feel that the railroads have been treated unjustly in many particulars and sympathy is felt for their position and inability to meet present financial requirements. Some of the carriers, while solvent, are unable to meet their bills payable, and equipment and other supplies companies are held up, with consequent depression and lack of employment.

President Regrets Loss of Clark.

Announcement was made at the White House that the President has accepted the resignation of Edgar E. Clark as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission with great regret because of Mr. Clark's sterling service. The commission chairman is going to private business because of the necessity of rehabilitating his private fortune. Frederick I. Cox of New Jersey, member of the Commercial Travelers' Association, is to be appointed to the commission.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover believes the release of about \$500,000,000 cash to the railroads will produce a stimulating effect in many industries dependent on the railroads for business. He maintains also that putting that amount of cash in circulation not only will relieve the carriers of the present strain growing out of unpaid bills and inability to finance new improvements, but that practically the entire industrial structure will feel the beneficial results of a financial operation of such proportions.

Another helpful factor to be considered in the proposed funding of the railroad claims, according to Mr. Hoover, is the probability that it will greatly lessen unemployment. His reasoning is that the release of the cash will stimulate the carriers of the present strain growing out of unpaid bills and inability to finance new improvements, but that practically the entire industrial structure will feel the beneficial results of a financial operation of such proportions.

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Erzberger Planning Cooperative Scheme

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 22.

MATHIAS ERZBERGER, formerly Minister of Finance and now Chancellor of the German industrial districts seeking support among the workers for the Catholic party's social programme.

The big industrial leaders, however, declare the Erzberger scheme is a form of French syndicalism and assert that under it each factory would be a separate community, operating in its own interest, with the workers sharing too much in the profits and the control. Manufacturers object on the ground that it would introduce a state of anarchy in German industry. The Socialists oppose it on similar grounds, saying they fear the scheme would prove an obstacle to the work of nationally organized labor.

CONFESSIONS MISSING IN BLACK SOX TRIAL

Prosecuting Attorney Says Rothstein Knows Where They Can Be Found.

DIRECT LIE IS PASSED

Judge Friend Calms Witnesses and Counsel and Tentatively Rules Against Players.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, July 22.—State's Attorney Gorman said in court here to-day before Judge Friend, during the trial of the Black Sox for throwing the 1919 world's series, that the original copies of the confessions made by Edward Cioe, Joseph Jackson and Claude Williams had disappeared from the vaults in the State's Attorney's office, and that the prosecution would have to rely on carbon copies and the testimony of men who had heard the confessions.

With these confessions, which were made before the Grand Jury last year, the original copies of the immunity waivers signed by the three players are also reported as missing from the vaults. When Mr. Gorman was asked if he had any idea where the confessions and waivers might be he answered:

"Ask Arnold Rothstein in New York; he can tell you what became of them." The trial of the ball players to-day was interrupted by the passing of direct lie by a witness to an attorney, a defiance to repeat an offensive statement outside the court and some additional details in the handling of the thrown games, all of which kept Judge Friend busy calming witnesses and counsel.

The billings were so interested that they forgot to repress the enthusiastic plaudits of the wildly excited fans. To them it was a home run for the home team.

Harry George Redmon of East St. Louis, owner of the "mooches," and one who says he was invited to "sit in the throwing" of games to the extent of \$5,000, was the vortex of the excitement. He it was who told Henry C. Berger, attorney for Carl Zerk of St. Louis, that he had been the lawyer said Redmon had been under arrest in St. Louis many times.

"Then you say that you lie!" said Redmon with distinctness. "You must respect the rights of any witness in this court," admonished Judge Friend.

"I accord the respect to a man that his character deserves," replied Attorney Berger.

Redmon Dares Attorney.

"You don't dare say that outside of this court room," said Redmon, leaning forward in his chair.

Attorney Berger tried to make Redmon admit he was a bookmaker, but failed. He did bet two or three times a day on ball games, he said, but made no book. Attorney Berger asserted Redmon had told a Sox lawyer he would not tell his story unless he got the \$10,000 reward offered by the "Master of the White Sox" for evidence to convict the "throwing" players.

Redmon steadfastly denied all these accusations. Redmon's story of the knowledge of the alleged conspiracy credits Zerk with asserting that to him was due the credit for the whole thing. "Mr. Zerk," he said, "started it all," was Zerk's boast, according to Redmon's story.

Redmon said he had known Zerk and Ben Franklin of St. Louis and Abe Attal for about fifteen years. His entrance on the stage of the "conspiracy" came after the fourth game at Chicago, when he said Franklin told him "eight ball" players were throwing the games, but they had had a falling out with the gamblers.

The players, though, would throw the next two games for \$20,000 each and he would drive a country road near his home at Deweyville, when he was overhauled by masked men in automobiles. He was whipped and tarred and feathered, and then taken to Bascom, where he was dumped out into the street.

Harry Adams was seized by masked men at Glidden and beaten, and before four hundred men were in the parade in Dallas and many of the other cities and towns of the State there have been parades of masked men who claim to belong to the Ku Klux Klan. More than four hundred men were in the parade in Dallas. Many public warnings to law violators and moral lepers have been posted in public places over the State. These warnings are signed by the Ku Klux Klan.

The local and State authorities have as yet done nothing toward expelling the organization. Members of the Legislature have been discussing the subject, but no bill or resolution relating to the Ku Klux Klan has been introduced.

TEXAS KU KLUX KLAN RENEWS REIGN WITH TAR AND FEATHERS

Masked and Uniformed Bands Seize Victims in Many Sections.

AFTER 'MORAL LEPERS'

Woman Stripped to Waist, Shorn of Hair and Coated With Tar.

ONE MAN DEFIES BAND

No Official or Legislative Action Taken to Check Spread of Terrorism.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 22.—The Ku Klux Klan has been reestablished in Texas in full vigor of the terrorism that made it so terribly feared in reconstruction days following the civil war.

Events of the last few weeks show that such an organization is in widespread operation in this State, although no one outside its pale can say who belongs to it. It moves secretly.

Whipping, usually followed by a coat of tar and feathers, seems to be the officially prescribed punishment for the evildoers who fall under the ban of the Ku Klux Klan. These have been performed by the score since the first appearance of the masked and uniformed men at Dallas on the night of April 1. Not a day passes that not one or more reports of affairs of this kind are made.

For the most part the victims are men of bad repute, perhaps they are wife beaters, bigamists, gamblers and offenders against the moral law. Advance warnings are sometimes given, but not always. Many more white men have been seized, tarred and feathered than negroes. No discrimination as to race, color or nationality is shown.

Long List of Tarings.

At Goose Creek two oil field workers, B. L. Bloomworth and Alan Jones were seized, given a drumhead trial by a band of masked men, found guilty of being undesirable citizens, tarred and feathered, carried to Houston in an automobile and turned loose.

At Fort Worth Benny Pinto was seized by masked men, taken into the country and tarred and feathered, and then brought back to town and dropped into the street.

At Belton a negro named Jim Collins, who had been charged before the Grand Jury with molesting a white woman, was seized by masked men, tarred and feathered, and then taken to town and dropped into the street.

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POSTAL SERVICE IS SWEEPED BY ECONOMY WAVE; ORDERS GO TO 50,000 POSTMASTERS

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, July 22.

FIFTY THOUSAND postmasters throughout the United States were told to-night that the President's economy call is not an appeal, but "a demand born of necessity." The message sent out by Hubert Work, First Assistant Postmaster-General, said that the period of unlimited extravagance is at an end and that there is an ample field for retrenchment in all offices above the fourth class.

Mr. Work announced that postal officials moving in the direction of economy within the last sixty days had reduced the ordinary expense of post office management by \$5,465,000 below the appropriations.

Postmasters were directed to institute further economies through more efficient supervision, but without impairing the service. Sunday service in larger post offices is to be restricted, and all postmasters are directed to make a complete survey of their offices and to report the economies already effected and those that may further be possible during the quarter ending September 30, 1921.

Mr. Work said it is the intention of the Post Office Department to make careful examinations of all post offices, and that wherever expenditures are found not consistent with the department's policy of retrenchment and elimination of useless expenses officers responsible will be held to strict account.

INSISTS ON SENDING TROOPS TO SILESIA

France Wants Britain to Con- sent to Experts Meeting First.

BRITISH OBJECT TO DELAY

Lloyd George Refuses to Alter Position Against Reen- forcements.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 22.—The French Government last night evening rejected the demand of the British Government for the sending of reinforcements into Upper Silesia and to a meeting of experts to consider the Upper Silesian situation before the assembling of the Supreme Council.

The British reply to the latest formal note of Premier Briand had not been received up to a late hour to-night and the French Government's action is declared to be based on unofficial though authentic reports that the reply of the British Prime Minister would be a reaffirmation of his position that the despatch of further troops to Upper Silesia is unnecessary and that a meeting of the Supreme Council to discuss the Silesian problem should be called in the near future.

[A despatch from London says the final reply of Great Britain to France is expected to be made early next week when, it was learned from an authoritative source, Lord Curzon, the Foreign Minister, will hold a meeting of the allied Supreme Council during the first days of August.]

The departure for Upper Silesia of a French division, now in readiness on the Rhine, was said in official circles this forenoon to be a question of forty-eight hours. When marching orders are given to the division it will proceed for Silesia by rail through Germany.

The British place an entirely different interpretation upon the communication from the Allied High Commission at Oppeln, and urges publication of the text as proof that the French reading is correct. This communication, in which the British High Commissioner concurs, is reported to stress the need of more troops.

In the Echo de Paris "Perrinax," its political writer, asserts that behind the divergent views of London and Paris appear two directly different policies regarding Germany.

"England," he says, "placing faith in the given word of Germany and in the series of friendly accords, expects the Treaty of Versailles to be executed normally and looks for the pacific development of her adversary of yesterday."

"France, however, does not expect the fulfillment of the treaty only when she knows that Germany cannot resist, even though her resources are greater than those of France. France realizes that if Germany can again absorb Poland and the various Danube States the horrors of the last century will begin again. France has promised to defend the States created by the treaty, and she alone can prevent the organization of Europe by the technicians of Berlin, Munich and Vienna."

GERMANY IS READY TO OBEY COUNCIL

Pressure Brought to Bear on Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 22.

The Germans are watching the delay in solving the Upper Silesian problem with undisguised anxiety and the public is being drilled into believing that the fourth Polish uprising in that province has been set for the next few days.

Continued on Third Page.

CITY INVESTIGATOR DEMANDS EXHIBITION OF LUSK SILVER GIFT

Hirshfield to Subpoena Detectives' Present to Wife of State Senator.

TRUST CO. NOW HAS IT

Seeks to Know if City Paid for Services of Police on Albany Lobby Duty.

KLEIST STILL IS ELUSIVE

Commissioner Hears Slush Fund Was Much Bigger Than Now Is Known Generally.

That David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, is not satisfied with the Meyer committee version of the silver service presented by New York City to Mrs. Clayton R. Lusk, wife of the Senator who introduced and obtained the passage of the bill to make permanent the jobs of detectives, was indicated yesterday when he announced he would subpoena the sales records of Tiffany & Co., where, he said, he understood the silver was purchased. He also will call before him Detective Cornelius J. Brown and others to talk about the purchase of the silver, how much it cost and the circumstances surrounding its presentation.

According to information in the hands of Commissioner Hirshfield the silver is so valuable that it has been placed in the safety deposit vaults of a New York trust company. Senator Lusk testified before the Meyer legislative investigating committee that he had not seen the silver set, so it was regarded as probable that Commissioner Hirshfield would not consider it necessary to change his plans and summons the Senator to learn the nature and value of the gift.

Wants Silverware Produced.

He said, however, that he probably would demand that the safe deposit company produce the chest of silver for his examination and public inspection. If the safe deposit company considers the silver service of too great value to risk being out of its custody, he said, he will ask that an official of the company accompany the chest to guard it.

According to information in possession of Commissioner Hirshfield, the price paid for the silver runs into four figures. The set is said to consist of more than half a hundred pieces, each elaborately engraved, packed in a handsome chest of ebony or mahogany, with a large gold monogram on the lid.

Commissioner Hirshfield expects to have before him on Monday also Detectives James J. Gagan and Bernard Deveney, who, the Commissioner charges, were the prime movers in the handling of the alleged \$25,000 slush fund taken to Albany to influence the passage of the bill.

From the Commissioner's hopes to learn exactly who else from the Police Department went to Albany to lobby for the bill, and whether they were on vacation or were still in the pay of the city while in the State capital and away from their official duties.

Four Detectives on Lobby Job.

The Commissioner said he understood that there were at least four detectives in Albany for a total of about seven days each. He said he had experienced great difficulty, however, in finding out the details of those visits, and in order to get the slush fund into the hands of the city, he had to make a complete list of absentees from the department during the months of March and April, the period of the activity in connection with the bill. He said he would check up the entire list to find out where each man spent the time, and what he was doing and whether he was on city pay.

Prosecutors were still searching the city yesterday for John E. Kleist, the lobbyist who is alleged to have received \$10,000 of the slush fund, but no trace of him could be found by the Commissioner said. There was a report that Kleist would present himself voluntarily within a week, but it was without verification.

There were further unverified reports also that the slush fund will run into several tens of thousands of dollars, but no so far revealed. Commissioner Hirshfield is trying to run down a new report that the slush fund was taken to Albany in cash instead of in checks.

MAC MILLAN ON ARCTIC TRIP.

Leaves Halifax for Exploration in Far North.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Donald B. MacMillan and six companions on a two year exploration trip in the far north, left Halifax today and is expected to call at Sydney, N. S.

The Bowdoin reached Halifax last Tuesday from Wiscasset, Me., and was held here by thick weather.

CHICAGO MAN, 91, WINS HIS PLEA FOR DIVORCE

1st Wife, Good; 2d, Medium; 3d, No Good at All.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Ambrose J. Rose, 91, granted a decree of divorce from his third wife, asserted to-day that women were getting worse with every generation.

"My first wife was pretty good," he said, "my second was just medium and the third no good at all."

He asserts he is through with them all.

TULSA POLICE CHIEF GUILTY.

Neglect in Riots and Conspiracy With Motor Thieves.

TULSA, July 22.—John A. Gustafson, suspended chief of police, to-night was found guilty by a jury of having failed to take proper precautions for public safety on the night and day of the race riot here, and also guilty on another count of conspiracy to free automobile thieves and collect rewards.

Drinks 10 Cases of Wine in 9 Days, but Goes Free

BERLIN, July 22.—In view of what was called his "unusual thirst," August Markowski, a janitor, who has been sentenced to five months in jail for drinking ten cases of champagne belonging to a tenant, was pardoned by the High Court to-day. He had consumed the ten cases in nine days. Seemingly to vindicate the judgment of the court Markowski entered the nearest cafe immediately after he was released to stake his thirst.

U. S. OFFICIALS SEIZE FIVE SHIPS FOR RENT

Vessels of United States Mail Steamship Company Forcibly Taken Over.

OWED BILL OF \$400,000

Board Gives Warning and Then Sends Men Out Into Harbor After Boats.

The most spectacular, in some ways, and yet the quietest raid ever undertaken by a Government upon ships in any harbor was conducted last night by United States Marshal McCarthy, United States Attorney Hayward and General Counsel Elmer Schlesinger of the United States Shipping Board.

Sailing on the tug Beatrice Morse under secret orders at 6:30 from Pier 7, Hudson River, the raiders took possession forcibly but silently of five of the largest ships flying the flag of the United States Mail Steamship Company. The ships seized were the George Washington, about to make her maiden trip on August 3 under United States Mail Steamship auspices; the America, the Agamemnon, the President Grant and the Fusquehanna. The five ships seized are valued conservatively at \$250,000.

A United States deputy marshal was placed in charge of each ship and also a personal representative of the United States Shipping Board. The chief operating officer or the captain, if found, was told that those men were in absolute charge and that henceforward the United States Mail Steamship Line had nothing to do with these ships.

Failure to observe the terms of the contract entered into by the steamship company with the Shipping Board was the sole reason for the seizure of the ships, said Mr. Schlesinger, who acted throughout as the legal representative of the board, though accompanied by several lawyers acting for the firm of Birmingham, Venable, McGee & Priory, who are advisory counsel to the board.

Rental Payment Asked.

Mr. Schlesinger, in company with J. B. Small, technical shipping adviser to Chairman Albert Lasker of the Shipping Board, visited Charles Mayer, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Mail Steamship Company at 120 Broadway, about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. They told him they had come to demand payment of more than \$100,000 due as rental for the various ships chartered by the company from the Shipping Board. Not a penny of rental, according to Mr. Schlesinger, has been paid on the contract.

"If you don't pay we are going to seize all the ships forthwith," said Mr. Schlesinger.

Mr. Mayer argued that that couldn't be done, that the company had already claims against the board and that many large matters were involved.

"The biggest and most important matter involved in this case," replied Mr. Schlesinger. Pay us or we take the ships."

Mr. Mayer said he couldn't pay immediately, so Schlesinger and Small left 120 Broadway and walked up to the Federal Building, where Marshal McCarthy and Col. Hug were awaiting them.

"Stand for the tug," said Mr. Schlesinger, and fifteen minutes later, following a brief conference with Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court, the raiders, comprising not only the officials and lawyers, but a posse of deputy marshals from this district and from Newark, hastily went for the boats, the Beatrice Morse, under command of Capt. Al Raymond, who didn't know where he was going, but knew he would have to keep going till he was told to stop.

In just three hours from the time they left Pier 7 the raiders had taken into the possession of the Shipping Board more than \$250,000 worth of vessels, and the United States Mail Steamship Company was on either a chartered ship to sail under its flag. But the trip of the America and the George Washington will not be interfered with so far as the passengers go, Mr. Schlesinger said.

"We will operate them ourselves if we can't get an operator to run them, but there is no need of anybody who has booked passage on either of these ships fearing they cannot sail. They will sail on time, for the Shipping Board has never yet failed to live up to any contract, and by taking over the ships for breach of contract by the United States Mail Steamship Company the board voluntarily assumes all responsibility and cannot be on either a freight or passenger obligation is violated."

Ships Taken to Piers.

The George Washington, lying proudly, all new after \$1,000,000 of Shipping Board money had been spent to renovate her alongside the rusted and dismantled Leviathan, was taken over at Pier 3, Army Transport Service, Hoboken. From there the raiders went to the Panama Line Pier, where the America was lying. The Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line had been warped into her berth at the time and the thousands of tourists, agents aboard had ample opportunity to see how quietly and unostentatiously the power of the United States Government can work when it is in full operation.

On the America, which sails July 24, the Marshal and his aids met not only the Captain but a man who called himself the operating manager of the company. He wanted to know what all the fuss was about. "I'll have to tell my

Continued on Third Page.

FUSION STAMPEDE TO SELECT CALDER FOR MAYOR BALKED

Steering Committee Barely Misses Yielding to Drive to Pit Senator Against Hyman as Nominee.

LOCKWOOD HAS BOOM

Koenig, Hilles and Price Plead for Curran, but Tide Is for Brooklyn Legis-lative Investigator.

MRS. VAN ZILE IN VACANCY

Bennett to Run Anyway and Expects to Beat Lockwood, La Guardia and Haskell in Primary Contest.

A sudden and unexpected drive for